

구인두암종 환자의 조음 및 연구개기능의 술후 평가

고윤우¹ · 최홍식² · 유대현³ · 표화영⁴ · 최은창²

Postoperative Assessment of Articulation and Velopharyngeal Functions in Oropharyngeal Cancer

Yoon Woo Koh, MD¹, Hong-Shik Choi, MD², Dae Hyun Lew, MD³,
Hwa Young Pyo, MA⁴ and Eun Chang Choi, MD²

¹Department of Otolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery, College of Medicine, Soonchunhyang University, Bucheon;

²Department of Otorhinolaryngology, ³Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and ⁴The Institute of Logopedics and Phoniatrics, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Velopharyngeal insufficiency from wide resection of soft palate and pharyngeal wall cause swallowing and articulation difficulty. Recently, reconstruction options have been significantly expanded and revitalized by the advent of free tissue transfer. The purpose of the present study was to report retrospectively collective articulation function scores and velopharyngeal function in patients who had reconstruction of radial forearm free flaps after primary resection for oropharyngeal cancer. **Subjects and Method** : Ten patients treated for oropharyngeal cancer by wide excision of primary lesion and reconstruction with radial forearm free flap were included. Assessment of speech intelligibility, diadochokinetic test, articulation discrimination test, nasometer, and velopharyngeal orifice examination with fiberoptic nasopharyngoscope was accomplished. Ten patients were classified into 4 groups according to the extent of surgical defect and portion of resection as follows. Group I : only one side of the lateral pharyngeal wall and palatine tonsil area (n=2), Group II : One side of palatine tonsil and soft palate (n=3), Group III : One side of palatine tonsil, soft palate, and part of the posterior pharyngeal wall (n=2), Group IV : One side of palatine tonsil, soft palate which reached beyond the uvula to opposite side, and part of the posterior pharyngeal wall (n=3). **Results** : In the speech intelligibility and articulation discrimination test, five cases which belonged to the group I and II were evaluated to show excellent state. Five cases which belonged to group III and IV were judged to show moderate state. These results resulted from hypernasality of patients in group III and IV. In the articulation discrimination test, the results was increasingly affected with hypernasality from group I to group IV. In the nasometer test, patients of group III and IV were judged to show higher nasalance score (nasality) than those of group I and II. In the velopharyngeal orifice examination with fiberoptic nasopharyngoscope, near perfect closure or complete closure was achieved in an effort to bring about velopharyngeal closure in group I and II. But a small space was evident in the side reconstructed with a free flap in group III. In group IV, velopharyngeal space was not closed. **Conclusion** : We believe that this study aids in counseling patients and predicting their postoperative status of speech and velopharyngeal function according to the size of primary defect and the design of reconstruction. But, a prospective, randomized study will be needed for better evaluation. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2005;48:1491-500)

KEY WORDS : Oropharynx · Velopharyngeal insufficiency · Speech · Nasality · Reconstructive surgical procedures.

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: (02) 361-8470, 8481 · : (02) 393-0580
E-mail : eunchangmd@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

| Gr. ¹ | Case | Age | Sex | Primary | TN | App. ² | Mn ³ | Resection area | Defect size (cm) | Flap size (cm) | F/U (m) | Preop. RTx +CTx | Postop. RTx |
|------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|---------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|--|------------------|----------------|---------|---------------------|-------------|
| I | 1 | 55 | M | Tonsil | T2N2b | PMS ⁴ | No | SP ⁵ , T ⁶ , RMT ⁷ | 5 × 4 × 2.5 | 9.5 × 11.5 | 20 | No | Yes |
| | 2 | 43 | M | Tonsil | T2N2b | PMS | No | SP, T, RMT | 3.5 × 2 × 1 | 7 × 5 | 14 | No | Yes |
| II | 3 | 62 | M | Tonsil | T2N0 | PMS | No | SP, T, RMT, BOT ⁸ | 5 × 4 × 1.5 | 6 × 8 | 15 | No | No |
| | 4 | 49 | M | SP | T2N0 | PO ⁹ | No | SP, T, RMT | 4.7 × 3.2 × 1 | 4 × 6 | 15 | No | Yes |
| | 5 | 41 | F | SP | T2N1 | PMS | No | SP, T, RMT, HP ¹⁰ | 4.5 × 3 | 9 × 4 | 37 | No | Yes |
| III | 6 | 64 | M | Tonsil | T2N2b | PMS | No | SP, T, RMT, BOT, PW ¹¹ | 4 × 2.5 × 2 | 11 × 5 | 16 | No | Yes |
| | 7 | 66 | M | Tonsil | T4N2b | PMS | No | SP, T, RMT, BOT, PW, E ¹² , AEF ¹³ | 5 × 4 × 4 | 10 × 7 | 20 | No | Yes |
| IV | 8 | 59 | M | Tonsil | T2N0 | PMS | No | SP, T, RMT, BOT, PW, U ¹⁴ | 5.2 × 4 × 3 | 11 × 7 | 52 | ¹⁵ (C+R) | No |
| | 9 [†] | 47 | M | SP | T3N0 | PMS | No | SP, T, RMT HP, PW, U | | 12 × 9 | 22 | | No |
| | 10 [†] | 40 | F | Tonsil | T4N1 | PMS | Yes* | SP, T, RMT, HP, PW | 4.5 × 4 × 3.7 | 10 × 9 | 39 | No | No |

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가 7, T3 가 1 T4가 2 (Table 1).

수술적 절제의 방법 및 범위

9 4 (Fig. 1).

mandibulectomy)
(segmental mandibulectomy)
2 8 5
5
8
1 (8)
37 (26~64) (Table 1).

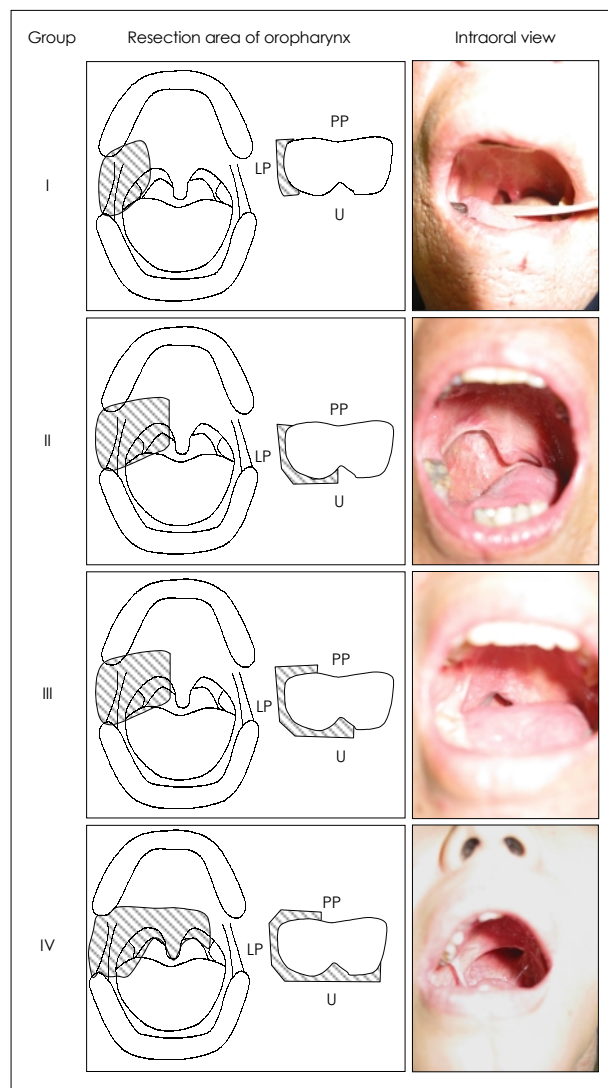


Fig. 1. Resection area of oropharynx and intraoral view after the reconstruction. U : uvula, LP : lateral pharyngeal wall, PP : posterior pharyngeal wall.

결손부위의 재건방법

10
I bilobe II
trilobe III IV
extended trilobe (Fig. 1).
raw surface가
(palmaris longus tendon)
2 (9, 10)

9.0 × 7.2 cm

(Table 1).

(Table 2).⁹⁾

조음기능 평가방법

가

가

7

Table 2. Speech intelligibility test

| Score | Speech intelligibility |
|-------|---|
| 7 | No sound errors are noticed in continuous speech |
| 6 | Sounds errors are occasionally noticed in continuous speech |
| 5 | Speech is intelligible, although noticeably in error |
| 4 | Speech is intelligible with careful listening |
| 3 | Speech intelligibility is difficult |
| 2 | Speech is usually unintelligible |
| 1 | Speech is unintelligible |

ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅃ, ㅍ),

ㄷ, ㄸ, ㄹ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㅌ),

ㅈ), (lingua velars : ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ, ㅇ), (glottis : ㅎ)

(plosives : ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ, ㄷ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅂ, ㅃ, ㅍ, ㅍ),

ㅇ), (fricatives : ㅅ, ㅆ, ㅎ), (affricatives :

ㅈ, ㅉ, ㅊ), (laterals : ㄹ), (nasals : ㄴ, ㅁ, ㅇ)

(Table 3).⁹⁾¹⁰⁾

Table 3. Articulation discrimination test

| | | Bilabialis | Lingua alveolars | Lingua palatals | Lingua velars | Glottis |
|--------------|----|------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|
| Plosives | WI | [] | [] | | 가 [] | |
| | | [] | [] | | [] | |
| | | [] | [] | | [] | |
| | SI | [] | [] | | [] | |
| | | [] | [] | | [] | |
| | | [] | [] | | [] | |
| | SF | [] | [] | | [] | |
| | WF | [] | [] | | 가 [] | |
| Fricatives | WI | | [] | | | [] |
| | | | [] | | | |
| | SI | | [] | | | [] |
| | | | [] | | | |
| Affricatives | WI | | | [] | | |
| | | | | [] | | |
| | | | | [] | | |
| | SI | | | [] | | |
| | | | | [] | | |
| Nasals | WI | [] | [] | | | |
| | SI | [] | [] | | | |
| | SF | [] | [] | | [] | |
| | WF | [] | [] | | 가 [] | |
| Laterals | WI | | [] | | | |
| | SI | | [] | | | |
| | SF | | [] | | | |
| | WF | | [] | | | |

(Table 4).⁹⁻¹¹⁾

비음측정기(nasometer)를 이용한 비음도(nasalance) 평가방법

Kay (Pine Brook, USA) (nasometer) headpiece microphone

10 가 가 (Table 5). (nasalace)

¹²⁾¹³⁾

Table 4. Diadochokinetic test

| Test | Measuring item | Value |
|--|----------------|-------|
| DDK (Diadochokinetic test) (unit : time) | | 38 |
| | | 40 |
| | | 35 |
| | | 25 |
| | | 23 |
| | | 20 |
| | | 15 |

Table 5. Nasalance score

| Test | Measuring item | Value |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Nasometer (unit : %) | 가 , N1 | 17.25 ± 11.47 (40.19) |
| | 가 , N2 | 26.9 ± 6.7 (8.1 - 45.42) |
| | N3 | 60.41 ± 6.92 (47.23 - 74.25) |
| | N4 | 8.78 ± 4.52 (19.38) |
| | 가 , 가 N5 | 12.66 ± 7.05 (26.76) |
| | 가 N6 | 8.60 ± 5.39 (19.38) |
| | 가 가 N7 | 9.38 ± 5.78 (20.44) |
| | 가 가 N8 | 19.10 ± 8.26 (2.58 - 35.62) |
| | 2 , N9 | 18.39 ± 9.19 (36.77) |
| | 2 , N10 | 18.79 ± 9.19 (0.41 - 37.17) |

*N1, N2, N3, ... : measuring item is indicated with [N+number] to the following. () : normal range

연성광섬유경을 이용한 연구개인두 기능평가
Kuroda ³⁾

4 (Table 6).

가 4 , 가 3 , 2 , 1

³⁾¹⁴⁾

가

6.5

가 6.7 , 5 4.5 (Table 7).

/ / , / / , / /

/ / / 가 (Table 7). 가

‘ㄱ’, ‘ㅋ’, ‘ㆁ’, ‘ㄷ’, ‘ㄸ’, ‘ㅇ’, ‘ㄴ’, ‘ㄹ’, ‘ㄷ’, ‘ㅁ’, ‘ㄷ’, ‘ㅁ’

Table 6. Velopharyngeal function score

| Score | Velopharyngeal function |
|-------|--|
| 4 | Complete closure was achieved |
| 3 | Minimally impaired (Near-perfect closure was obtained) |
| 2 | A small space was seen |
| 1 | Velopharyngeal space was not closed |

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‘ 등 ’

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(Figs.

2 and 3).

Table 8. Results of nasalance score

| | I | II | III | IV | (I+II) | (III+IV) |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|
| N1* | 15.47 | 10.2 | 18.99 | 27.17 | 12.31 | 22.26 |
| N2* | 44.23 | 24.02 | 48.88 | 67.04 | 32.11 | 56.14 |
| N3* | 64.71 | 55.21 | 59.46 | 66.17 | 59.01 | 62.15 |
| N4* | 13.73 | 13.26 | 32.18 | 42.44 | 13.45 | 36.28 |
| N5* | 19.74 | 17.62 | 29.58 | 41.82 | 18.47 | 34.47 |
| N6* | 16.29 | 16.53 | 29.37 | 46.58 | 16.43 | 36.25 |
| N7* | 21.44 | 22.03 | 31.29 | 50.52 | 21.79 | 38.98 |
| N8* | 36.33 | 28.65 | 48.61 | 57.72 | 31.72 | 52.25 |
| N9* | 35.89 | 31.35 | 53.39 | 61.16 | 33.16 | 56.50 |
| N10* | 36.87 | 30.09 | 53.11 | 64.58 | 32.80 | 57.70 |

*N1, N2, N3, ... : refer to Table 5

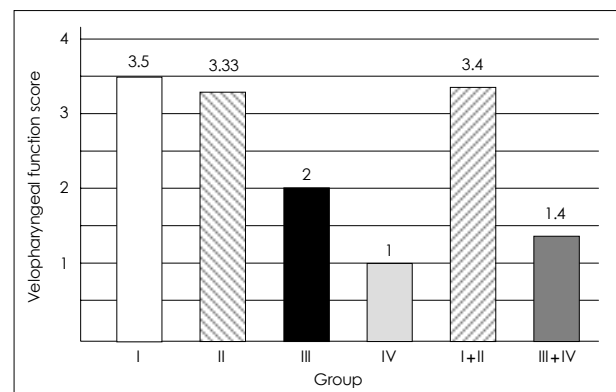


Fig. 2. Results of the velopharyngeal function score.

Table 7. Results of speech intelligibility test and diadochokinetic test

| | I | II | III | IV | (I+II) | (III+IV) | Normal average |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Speech intelligibility | 6.5 | 6.7 | 5 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 4.8 | - |
| | 34 | 31 | 27 | 28 | 32.2 | 27.4 | 38 |
| | 29.5 | 32.3 | 26 | 31.5 | 31.2 | 28.2 | 40 |
| | 25.5 | 29.3 | 21.7 | 28 | 28 | 24 | 35 |
| Diadochokinetic test (unit : time) | 18 | 15.7 | 15 | 15.5 | 17 | 15 | 25 |
| | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 16 | 15 | 23 |
| | 16 | 15.3 | 15 | 13.5 | 16 | 14 | 20 |
| | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 15 |

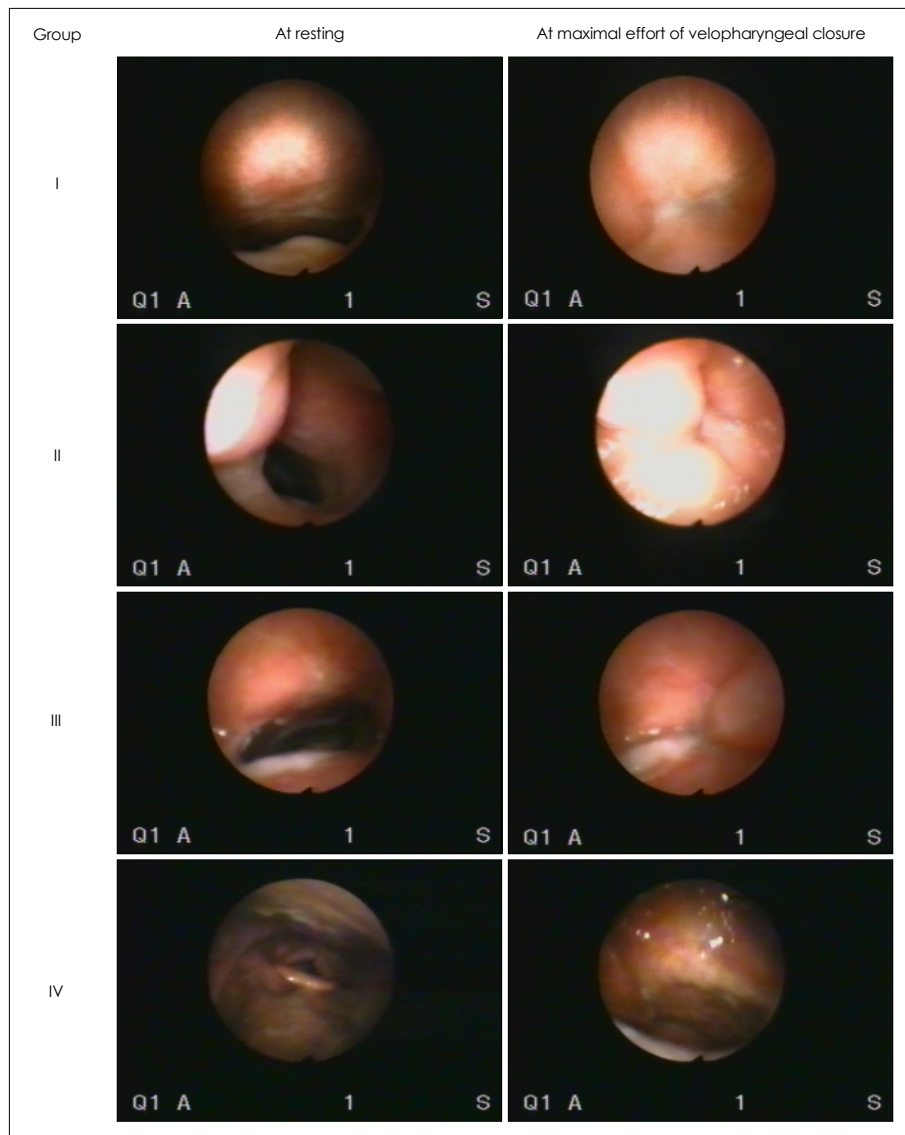


Fig. 3. Findings of velopharynx examined with flexible nasopharyngoscope.

, 가 only based pharyngeal flap Zei-
 tels ¹⁸⁾
 (advancement)
 (Figs. 2 II 가 .
 and 3). , 3 4, 5 3 , 3 , 4 가 .
 가 .
 16 - 19) Bodin ¹⁹⁾ 가 .
 1)3)4)6)8)15)16) 가 superi-
 Brown ⁶⁾

[] [] []
 ‘ ’ [] 가
 10
 가 .
 , 가 가
 가 6.5, 6.7, 5.0, 4.5 가
 . ,
 Logemann ⁸⁾ .
 가 ,
 .
 / /, / / (nasality, nasalance score)
 가 / /
 /가/ / / ,
 (nasometer) .
 .
 . 10
 (compensatory articulation)
 가 (Table 8). /ㅁ/,
 , /ㄴ/, /ㅇ/
 가
 12)13) 3
 - ‘ㄱ’ , ‘ㅋ’
 ‘ㅎ’ , ‘ㅈ’ 가 가
 . ‘ ’ ‘ㄱ’ ‘ㅇ’ Hadi ¹⁾
 ‘ ’ ‘ ’ ‘ ’ ‘ ’ ‘ ’ ‘가’
 , ‘ ’ 27
 가
 ‘ㄷ’ ‘ㅂ’ ‘ㄴ’ ‘ㅁ’
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 가
 (ㅋ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅊ)
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Kuroda ³⁾

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YOS-

hida 20)

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10

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가

(velopharyngeal insufficiency)

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가,
가

가

가

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